

ESTABLISHED 1861

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS

DRY GOODS FIRM IS IN BAD SHAPE

Court Receivers Are Named for a Big Wholesale Concern in New York.

FLURRY IS A RESULT

Of Rumors Rife But the Scare Does Not Seriously Affect the District.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

NEW YORK, June 25.—Receivers were named today for the wholesale dry goods establishment of the H. B. Clafin Company. Associated companies were not involved. The receivers were named as the result of a suit in equity filed in the district court. Judge L. Hand named as receivers Joseph B. Martin, president of the Chemical National Bank, and Frederick A. Juillard, a member of the firm of A. B. Juillard and Company, under bonds of \$500,000 each. The H. B. Clafin Company, of which John Clafin is president, was organized in 1890 to conduct a wholesale dry goods business. It is controlled by the Associated Merchants Company, which is in turn controlled by the United Dry Goods Companies.

The United Dry Goods Companies was incorporated under the laws of Delaware May 21, 1909, to consolidate the dry goods interests of John Clafin.

The receivership caused a flurry in the financial district although rumors that something was impending were rife all day yesterday. It was asserted in banking circles that the many retail subsidiaries affiliated with the interests would be taken care of. The appointment of receivers is ascribed to an over extension of credit.

The liabilities of the firm represented by commercial paper held all over the country are estimated at \$35,000,000. It is said that the company did not borrow heavily on its own paper but endorsed notes made by interior merchants for goods sold. The inability of these interior houses and the inability of the H. B. Clafin Company to pay off the matured portion of the notes are ascribed to general dull business conditions; to decreased sales and to slow collections.

It is understood that the Clafin company controls about twenty-eight dry goods firms throughout the United States apart from those affiliated with the United Dry Goods Companies. Between 2,500 and 3,000 banks hold paper of these stores. Twenty-five or thirty of the large discount banks in this city are creditors for large amounts. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at about \$35,000,000, the assets at about \$44,000,000. The following statement was given out at the office of the H. B. Clafin Company:

"The unprecedented shifting of trade centers in New York has caused great loss to many interests. In the case of the H. B. Clafin Company the upturn movement of business has seriously curtailed our wholesale profits and has compelled us to rely mainly on the profits from financing retail stores. Their rapidly expanding business has occasioned large capital requirements, which we have not been able to meet. A receivership has, therefore, become necessary pending a readjustment of reorganization of the H. B. Clafin Company and the United Dry Goods Company are not themselves borrowers of money. They are in exceedingly strong financial position and the success of their retail stores is assured."

NO DECISION

Is Reached as to the Removal of the United States Marshal's Office.

PARKERSBURG, June 25.—When United States Marshal Ned Smith was seen yesterday relative to the transfer of his office from this city to Clarksburg or to provide new quarters for it on the third floor of the local federal building, he stated that there was nothing to be announced. He made it clear, however, that the arrangement as planned for the removal of the office to another part of the building would be satisfactory to him if it received the approval of United States Judge A. G. Dayton.

It is probable that Judge Dayton will make an announcement of his wishes in the matter shortly and a definite decision made as to the quarters to be taken by the office.

Mr. Smith was in the city in attendance at the Democratic state convention and left for his home in the evening. He will return here again in a few days.

FREE LABOR BUREAU

Will Be Operated by Commissioner Nightengale at Capital.

CHARLESTON, June 25.—In the hope of bringing about a better distribution of labor throughout the state J. H. Nightengale, commissioner of labor, has announced that he will open a free employment bureau. It will be conducted in connection with the department of labor for the purpose of directing idle men to places of employment. The work will be carried on under a law passed in 1901.

The cattle of Argentine outnumber the natives five to one.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG GIFT TO COLUMBIA WOULD MENACE SOUTH AMERICA PEACE?



Top, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales (left) and Senator Don P. Ezequiel Rojas; bottom, Raphael M. Ariza.

Charging that if the United States gives Columbia \$25,000,000 for the latter country's supposed grievances growing out of the building of the Panama canal, the money will be used in wars of conquest against neighboring lands, Panama, Ecuador and Venezuela have made a protest through their ministers at Washington against the ratification by the U. S. senate of the Columbia treaty. The ministers making the protest are Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, representing Panama; Raphael M. Ariza, Ecuador, and Senator Don P. Ezequiel Rojas, Venezuela.

President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan are behind the treaty.

RAILWAY MAIL PAY IS INADEQUATE NOW

As Much Express Business Has Been Transferred to That Service.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM) WASHINGTON, June 25.—A conflict between the legislative and administrative branches of government appears in the presentation of the so-called Moon postal bill, understood to have been confirmed by the postal authorities and introduced in the House at the same time that a joint committee of Congress is undertaking the preparation of a bill on railway mail pay after a thorough investigation which has been made during the past year.

In this investigation representatives of the Postoffice Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission co-operated with the congressional committee. A special committee of the American Railway Association, of which Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island railroad, is chairman, has also worked with the congressional committee and the railroads generally have furnished a large amount of data requested to develop the whole subject.

It was expected that growing out of the investigation of the congressional committee headed by former Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, would develop the facts both for the sides of the Postoffice Department and the railroads, so that a plan affording the greatest economy in handling the mail might be effected and which at the same time would grant the railroad such compensation as they are reasonably entitled to for the service performed.

Transferring the express business from which the railroads derived compensation in such large quantities to the postal service without adequate provision in the matter of pay is said to have imposed an undue burden upon the railroads and led Louis J. Brandeis, special counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the advanced rate case of the eastern railroads, to state in his closing argument on the rate case what his investigation had shown with reference to the question of railway mail pay. Mr. Brandeis said in such connection:

"Then there is another element in connection with this passenger train service which we expect to find unremunerative, and more and more unremunerative, and that is the matter of the railroad mail pay. A committee of Congress is now investigating this subject, and it would be improper in advance of that investigation, to express an opinion, certainly as to what the government ought to pay for the railway mail service. It is contended by the representatives of the government that the ordinary rules should not apply as to compensation, but by reason of what the government has given to the railroads in protection, in rights of way and the like, there should not be expected that same return upon government business that there is upon private business. It is necessary to express any opinion as to whether that view is correct, or is not correct. But it seems to be contended by the railway representatives, and sincerely contended by them, that there is a great underpayment and the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio, figuring that on the basis of the passenger train expenses, figured on underpayment to the Baltimore and Ohio of over five hundred thousand dollars a year.

It would be surprising if that was correct; it would not be surprising if Mr. Peters' contention that fifteen million dollars are withheld from the railroads, which ought to be paid to them is correct. We know that there is a weighing of mails only once in four years, and we know the rapid increase in mail weight each year. We know that since the parcel post has been introduced that that increase has been particularly rapid.

"It is not for us, as I say, to determine whether the government ought to pay more or not, or what the consideration ought to be, but we cannot, I think, feel any grave doubts if we examine the figures which have been submitted to the committee, that that service which is carrying the railway mails is an unremunerative service to the railroads."

Chairman Bourne, of the Joint Committee of Congress, commenting upon the subject recently stated on his own behalf, and not as the expression of the committee that he is "thoroughly convinced that for carrying the mails the railroads should be paid a rate that will give them the same returns, per car mile, that they get on an average from passenger traffic." The desiderata are frequency, regularity, speed and safety. Mail is carried almost entirely on passenger trains.

The railroad committee on mail pay has come out in opposition to the Moon bill, contending that should it become a law it would not only reduce the compensation for mail service which the carriers contend they are now underpaid by less than \$15,000,000 a year, but would leave the matter of future compensation so largely to the discretion of the department officials as to render uncertain the pay which the roads would receive from time to time for such service.

The railroad committee sets forth that it had anticipated as an outcome of the hearing by the congressional committee such an adjustment in the rate of pay as would reasonably compensate the roads for their services and the committee further asserts that any reduction would result in gross injustice to the agency which has been most potent in the prompt and effective handling of the postal service.

ARSON

Against Dora Gay Davis Now on Trial in the Criminal Court Here.

Dora Gay Davis is on trial in the criminal court charged with setting fire to a house at Industrial and belonging to John F. Mason July 9, 1912. John S. Hiram, of Charleston, state fire marshal, is assisting the prosecution.

An appeal case between Stealey Heights and Edward Hart was dismissed.

Bruno Fiori was found guilty of assaulting his child.

Arthur Whittaker was found guilty of unlawful assault.

TO INSTALL

Pythian Lodge, No. 29, will install officers at 8 o'clock this evening. Refreshments will be served.

Villa's Men Take 5,000 Federal Prisoners and Quantity of Ammunitions.

CITY'S DEAD ARE 4,000

Villa Thinks Not More Than 500 of His Men Are Dead and 800 Wounded.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ZACATECAS, Mex., June 25.—After four days of preliminary fighting the final assault on Zacatecas took place Tuesday resulting in the capture of the city by the Constitutionalists at 7:30 p. m. General Villa himself gave the following account of the battle:

"After four days' hard attacks, today was the decisive one. The enemy, numbering 14,000 commanded by Medina Barron and five other generals, were defeated completely by my forces which were aided effectively by General Natera's men. Up to this moment we have 5,000 prisoners, twelve cannon, nine trains, two carloads of ammunition and nearly 6,000 Mauser rifles and a large quantity of provisions and other munitions of war.

"The enemy, who escaped, went in the direction of Augustine Palentes, after dynamiting the postoffice, the state treasurer's office and the stamp revenue office buildings. The explosions killed many of our men and destroyed part of the city. The dead of the enemy number 4,000 and about 2,000 wounded.

"On our part we can not tell the losses of the battle, which lasted for five consecutive days, but I think there are not more than 500 dead and 800 wounded. Among the latter are General Herrera and General Rodriguez, who were severely wounded. Our artillery operated splendidly. The federals destroyed every fort, the last being El Grillo."

SEVEN KEGS

Of Beer Are Seized When Constable Arrests Man at Mt. Clare Boarding House.

Seven kegs of beer are on display in Justice William E. Starcher's office on Hewes street and Mato, Doric, a miner employed at the Marshall coal mine at Mount Clare, is under bond to appear there for a hearing next Tuesday as the consequence of an official visit of Constable Robert McCulling Wednesday evening at Doric's boarding house at Mount Clare.

The constable made the visit because George Babic, a former boarder at Doric's, had sworn out a warrant against Doric charging him with selling beer and other intoxicants at the place without having first procured a state license therefor. The officer found the kegs of beer in the house, seized them and brought them along to Clarksburg with his prisoner. Doric furnished bond of \$300 for his appearance at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday and was released.

AVIS UPHELD

By the Senate Judiciary Committee When It Strikes Out a Certain Clause.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The Senate judiciary committee, engaged in pruning sections of the Clayton trust bill, which the commerce committee refused to handle, has made some notable changes and stricken out several sections altogether. Among those cut out in their entirety was section No. 3.

This section made it unlawful for the owner, operator or the transporter of the products of any mine, oil or gas well or hydro-electric plant or for any person selling such products, to refuse to sell them to a responsible firm, person or corporation who made application to purchase for resale.

It was against the adoption of this section that Representative Avis, of the Third West Virginia district, made such a fine argument and splendid fight, which won for him new honors in the House and the commendation of the people of his district, most of whom are directly or indirectly very much concerned in maintaining the prosperity of the coal business, the enactment of section 3 into law, Captain Avis contended, would seriously impair.

BLAZER FUNERAL

Will Be Held in the Elks' Lodge Room at 8 O'clock This Evening.

BLAZER. The funeral of Harry H. Blazer will be held in the Elks' lodge room at 8 o'clock this evening and the body will lie in state there until 9:20 o'clock tomorrow morning. The services this evening will be public and Odd Fellows, Macabees and all other friends are invited to attend them. The body will be taken on train No. 3 tomorrow morning to Parkersburg, transferred there and then taken to Winona for burial.

British Columbia salmon fisheries in 1913 yielded 732,059 cases. The Kansas State Agricultural College has a campaign on for enlisting 20,000 Kansas boys and girls in agricultural and home-making contests this year.

WILL ORGANIZE ALL STATE COAL MINERS

But the Case against Judge Alston G. Dayton Has Nothing to Do with It.

(From Chas. Brooks Smith.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—According to a representative of the United Mine Workers, there is no prospect of permanent peace in the mining regions of West Virginia until that state is completely unionized or the miners organization becomes bankrupt. There is no fear of the latter happening, the official says.

According to him the unionization of the mines in the southern part of the state has made remarkable and gratifying progress, especially in the Kanawha and New River districts. Along the Norfolk and Western he admits that the fight there has not yet begun, nor in the Fairmont district in the northern part of the state. But these are fields which are destined to be invaded in the future. They have been left alone, because the union had its hands full with the Kanawha and New River fields, and its plan of campaign was to take one mine-producing region at a time. It is an industrial war that, he says, will require years of time, excessive patience and huge treasure. He declares that the victory has virtually been won in the Kanawha and New River fields, and with the acceptance of the "check off" agreement in the Kanawha field, which is about to be accepted by the remaining operators who had held out against it, he declares that another great advance has been made in unionizing the mines of the state.

Asked if the attempt of the union to have Judge A. G. Dayton, of the Northern district impeached, was a preliminary step of the union to an invasion of the Fairmont region, he answered that while it might appear so on the face of it, it was not, as the union had no means of knowing that, if it were successful in its prosecution of Judge Dayton, his successor would be any more satisfactory to the laboring class. "However," he smiled, "he couldn't be any worse from our standpoint."

"The fact is," he continued, "that we have undertaken to prosecute Judge Dayton both because he is a violent foe to union labor and we have a strong case against him, strong enough in our opinion, when all the facts are presented to warrant his impeachment. The action was not taken as a preliminary to our entering on the fight in the Fairmont field. When we get ready to start on that campaign Judge Dayton or no jurist who is known to be unfriendly to us will deter us. The strike at Collier's was but an incident, and nothing especially to do with our plan of campaign when the fight begins in earnest in the Fairmont field. It was, however, of importance to us in several ways, none the least of which was serving to show up Judge Dayton."

BRYAN AND CHINDA AGREE TO PUBLISH

Correspondence Concerning California's Land Law in Both Countries.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—By mutual arrangement between Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Chinda the correspondence between the United States and Japan over the California alien land law is to be published in both countries simultaneously tomorrow morning. The correspondence began in May, 1913, in advance of the enactment of the Webb law and winds up with the latest note of yesterday's date making answer to a Japanese communication of ten months ago. The correspondence is naturally voluminous for the reason that it is largely argumentative; the Japanese government endeavoring to show that the existing treaty was a violation of the side of the case while the American side maintained the constitutionality of the California legislation and they inclined to the belief that it remained for the Japanese government to make this test through a suit instituted by a Japanese resident of California.

Now, however, a new cabinet has come into existence in Japan which is commonly understood to be pledged to a more energetic foreign policy than the one it displaced and as an incident it has felt called upon to make report to the Japanese diet, now in special session of the status of the California negotiations.

MOVES HIS OFFICE.

Dr. M. J. Bartlett has moved his office from the Irwin building at office from the Irwin building at Third streets to rooms 312 and 313 in the United National Bank building, where he has better quarters. He occupied the Irwin building nine years.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Peter J. Garrett and Mary M. Madden; James J. Coughlin and Helen O. Gordon, and Edward S. Young and Floyd H. Haydon.

STEAM ROLLER IS RESORTED TO

Beall and DePue Forces Are Lashed into Line for Dr. Thomas E. Hodges.

BY THE MACHINE BOSSES

Federal Office Holders Take an Outrageous Hand at Democratic Convention.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 25.—The good old Democratic steam roller was brought out again yesterday and it rolled over the Democratic state convention with ease and speed. It was the high speed clutch and it ran over the delegates with such effectiveness that hardly a grease spot was left of big Wylie Beall. Hal DePue was completely wiped out of his political existence and effaced from the convention save as a memory. John A. Preston, the old Democratic war horse of Preston county, was tossed a few complimentary votes, all of which were given to Thomas E. Hodges as soon as it was necessary for him to have them. Some of the votes given to Beall were withdrawn when it became apparent that Hodges required them; and it is difficult to tell how many of the votes cast for Beall and Preston were actually theirs and how many were given them to make it look less like the steam roller was at work. The matter of giving Hodges' votes to other candidates was somewhat overdone, however, and there were not enough left for Hodges till some of the counties announced that they desired to change their votes and were allowed to desert Beall or Preston and go to Hodges.

The roller began to work yesterday morning when the word was passed around that Hodges had been decided on and that he was to get the nomination. Federal office holders got busy immediately and were in evidence throughout the convention, all assisting in driving the roller. It was well driven. John Day, of the Wheeling Intelligence, who was at the convention, called attention to one fact. The street was in process of repairs in front of the building where the convention was held. In front of the main entrance there was a big steam roller and on the other side of the building was a grave yard. Col. Day insists that these facts are prophetic.

Sam W. Woods of Philippi was chairman of the convention and C. M. Wetzel, chief clerk in the Internal Revenue office, was secretary. Clem Shaver, new state chairman, hovered about outside the convention and at the hotel which was headquarters for most of the delegates. Senator Chilton sent a telegram saying he could not attend the convention and lest the convention should not believe several senators sent telegrams also to attest the fact that he was needed by Democracy in the Senate in trying to confirm Democratic appointees of the president to federal offices.

J. Hop Woods, of Philippi, placed Hodges in nomination and said that the Democracy of West Virginia wanted to send to Congress some one who could walk into the White House on equal terms from a literary standpoint with President Wilson. He was referred to as a second Woodrow Wilson. Charles Oeston went back to the days when Beall was with Hodges, George Washington with bloodied feet at Valley Forge and said Beall was of the same stock. Mr. Van Sicker, of Greenbrier county, named John A. Preston in a brief speech.

The end of the roll call showed Hodges far in the lead. He had 549 votes out of the 598 necessary to nominate. Beall had 473 and Preston had 19. The counties could hardly wait for recognition so eager were most of them to change their votes and they were still clamoring for recognition when Charles Oeston withdrew Beall and the nomination was announced as by acclamation.

The platform deals harshly with Governor Hatfield and demands an auditing of the books of the state. It uses the word "unparalleled" in connection with the work of the present Congress and calls Woodrow Wilson and W. J. Bryan the great apostles of peace. The mothers of ten million boys are congratulated on the peace policy of the administration. Woman suffrage, nation-wide prohibition and the initiative and referendum were favored.

ARSON SQUAD

Of Suffragets Do Extensive Damage to An Episcopal Church at Belfast.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BELFAST, Ireland, June 25.—An arson squad of suffragets did extensive damage to the Episcopal church at Ballyjessan, near here, early today. The destruction of the entire church was averted only by the timely arrival of the sexton, who succeeded in extinguishing the blaze. He found quantities of burning petroleum, fire lighters, grease and cotton wool littered around. The woodwork of the building had been thoroughly drenched with petroleum.

RECOMMENDS DANDO.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Representative Hunter H. Moss, of the Fourth West Virginia district, today recommended the appointment to the military academy at West Point, Edwin Davis Dando, of Parkersburg. The two alternatives have not been designated. Judge Moss is inviting applications from his district for those two honors.

INTENSE HEAT

Drives Westinghouse Strikers from Street of the Turtle Creek Valley Towns.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 25.—The intense heat drove Westinghouse strikers from the streets of Turtle Creek valley towns today, only the pickets detailed for duty at the plants being in sight. Deputy sheriffs guarded the bridge leading to the electric plant against the protest of strike leaders, who declared the bridge was public property and could be used by any pedestrian without question. Organizers of the Allegheny Congenial Industrial Union, who have been busy organizing workmen in the Westinghouse plants not affected by the strike, announced that locals had been formed in the Trafford foundries and at the plant of the R. D. Nuthall Company.

WELLS HANGED

In Just Twenty-Two Seconds after He is Taken from the Death Cell.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 25.—Frank Wells, 20 years old, was hanged today for the murder of Charles H. Butler, near McClellandtown on January 3, 1913. The trap was sprung twenty-two seconds after Wells was taken from the death cell. It was the quickest of the thirteen executions which have taken place in Fayette county. Wells and Luigi DeLeo were convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hanged but DeLeo's sentence was commuted. Both were Italians.

SILVER CUP TROPHY.

A beautiful silver loving cup is to be presented by the Brotherhood to the winners of the baseball game between the Brotherhood Reds and Blues that is to be one of the features of the Big Fourth of July celebration at the fair grounds. The cup is now on display at a Third street jewelry store.

ROOSEVELT

Plunges into What He Expects to Be Hardest Campaign He Was Ever In.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 25.—Colonel Roosevelt plunged today in what he expects to be the hardest political campaign he has ever undertaken. Nine hours after he stepped on shore at Oyster Bay he was back in his library at Sagamore Hill starting the machinery. His secretary came from New York last night to be on hand early in the day and at 10 o'clock Colonel Roosevelt was dictating letters and telegrams at full speed. The question whether the colonel was in condition physically for a hard speaking campaign gave the colonel no worry at all. "I never felt better in my life," he said. He added, however, that his throat had been giving him some trouble.

MR. PARRISH

An Aged Retired Farmer Residing at Wallace is Dead There.

S. N. Parrish died at 11 o'clock Wednesday night at his home at Wallace. His death was due to old age. He was 79 years old.

Mr. Parrish was born in Marion county February 18, 1835, and was a farmer until a few years ago. He spent most of his life at Wallace. He is survived by his widow, Rebecca Parrish, one son, T. J. Parrish, of this city, one daughter, Mrs. H. J. Shaver, of Wallace, and by several brothers.

Funeral services will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Wallace Methodist Episcopal church and the burial will be in that town.

VOTERS REGISTER.

The county court registered Grant district voters Thursday for the high school election to be held in that district June 30.

In Tasmania dentists are forbidden by law from any form of advertising.